Note.—Similar representations were made on behalf of Municipalities in various other parts of the country. Mr. Malali Kalappa (Representative from Manjarabad Taluk) asked that as Municipal grants for Educational purposes in Saklespur Municipality were heavy and its income small, the entire receipts from Octroi (a moiety of which is now credited to Government) may be credited to the Municipality.

Dewan's reply.—Government will not grudge the moiety of the Mohatarfa or Octroi which is now being credited to State Funds, if only Municipalities make out a good and sufficient case for the concession. The origin of this moiety is well known. Before Municipalities were established, Mohatarfa house tax used to be levied only on non-agriculturists and all Mohatarfa was State Revenue. When Municipalities were established, all houses (without exemption on the score of their owners being agriculturists) were assessed with house tax, and Government transferred the collection of the Mohatarfa to the respective Municipalities on the condition that half of the gross receipts should be credited to Provincial Funds. By this arrangement, Municipalities have gained and the State has lost a part of its former Mohatarfa Revenue. Proposals to transfer the entire Mohatarfa to Municipalities have received and will continue to receive due consideration when legitimate Municipal wants cannot otherwise be met. But Municipalities must show that they have fully developed their existing sources of income, and that this income is not sufficient for their requirements. They must, for instance, revise the valuation of houses and shops where the valuation which forms the basis for the taxes now paid was made several years ago. A rule should also be laid down by which the valuation shall be revised once in a fixed number of years. Municipalities should next show that they have done all that can be reasonably expected of them in taxing themselves for Municipal wants. It is worthy of consideration whether Government should not fix a standard of incidence of Municipal rates, which it should be the duty of Municipalities to reach before they may be considered to have fully taxed themselves. They must thus exhaust all local resources before they can reasonably expect Government to come to their help.

Subject No. 58.

Dispensary required at Birur.

Summary of discussion.—Patients in the town of Birur can hardly be expected to go to Kadur a distance of four miles to get treated at the Dispensary there and such a journey is all the more impracticable as the train from Harihar arrives at Birur late in the night. Therefore a Dispensary is necessary at Birur which has a population of 4,738 souls.

Dewan's reply.—The Deputy Commissioner states that it is proposed for the present that the Hospital Assistant at Kadur should visit Birur twice a week, the Birur Municipality paying him an allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem and travelling expenses and procuring a small building. The

Senior Surgeon will be instructed however to make arrangements for establishing a dispensary at Birur itself.

Subject No. 59.
Water-supply for Birur Town.

Summary of discussion.—Good drinking water is not easily available at Birur. Water should be brought down in pipes from the Devankere tank higher up.

Dewan's reply.—The subject of a water-supply project for Birur is under the consideration and disposal of Government. A loan of Rs. 38,000 has been promised on certain conditions and a report from the Deputy Commissioner as to the manner in which the Municipality propose to increase their income so as to enable them to repay the debt within a reasonable time is awaited. The people are stated to be willing to pay a water tax. This is satisfactory. The subject will be dealt with favorably as Government recognize that the Birur Municipality is entitled to special consideration.

Summary of discussion.—The Chikmagalur Munsiff's Court which has jurisdiction over the Kadur Taluk, is 25 miles from Kadur itself, and about 50 miles from some villages belonging to the Kadur Taluk. It is difficult to go all this distance to Chikmagalur to institute a suit. Hence it is requested that a Munsiff's Court may be established at Birur which would be midway between the two existing Munsiffs' Courts at Chikmagalur and Yedahalli. This will also greatly improve the town.

Dewan's reply.—The proposed Railway to Chikmagalur will have a material effect on this question. The proposal must therefore lie over for the present.

Subject No. 61.
Telegraph Office required at Tarikere.

Summary of discussion.—A telegraph office is required at Tarikere. The people have addressed the Postal authorities on the subject, but have not yet succeeded in getting one.

Dewan's reply.—The Deputy Commissioner says that he has recommended one, and the result will be awaited.

Subject No. 62.
Road required from Lingadhalli to Sampigekan.

Summary of discussion.—A road is required from Lingadhalli to Sampigekan.

Dewan's reply.—It is matter for consideration by the Local Fund Board and recommendation to Government in the Public Works Department.

Subject No. 63.
Conservancy of Chikkere Tank (Tarikere Taluk).

Summary of discussion.—The bund of the Chikkere tank should be widened in the southern portion, so as to prevent the foul water of the town from percolating into the tank which supplies drinking water nearly to the whole of the Tarikere town.

Dewan's reply.—The Chief Engineer will be requested to investigate this subject.

Subject No. 64.
Lingadhalli jungle and Railway fuel.

Summary of discussion.—The transfer of the Lingadhalli jungle to the Railway authorities for fuel purposes is contem-